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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/455,964	12/06/1999	RICHARD QIAN	KLR:7146.048	5789

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EXAMINER
HUYNH, SON P

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2611	

DATE MAILED: 12/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/455,964	QIAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Son P Huynh	2611

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>03</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>20 September 2004</u>.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>06 December 1999</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.　　A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 09/20/2004 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2.　　Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.　　The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Boyer et al. (US 2003/0066085 A1) in view of Lawler et al. (US 5,907,323).

Regarding claim 1, Boyer discloses a method of creating a semantic summary of a

video comprising:

identifying a domain of video (identifying program guide (e.g., by time) that contains the

video, e.g., Primal Fear – figure 16);

using the domain to locate information related to the video at a source other than the

video (using program guide, e.g. by time, to locate information related to the Primal Fear

at data server 82. par. 0065, par. 0105);

extracting a datum related to a semantic event from the information (extracting program

information related to PRIMAL FEAR from program information-par. 0105);

identifying a portion of the video related to the datum (identifying program information

such as program title, running time of the program, a brief description of the program,

and a description of program type or genre.... see par. 0105);

displaying summary information relative to the video to a user (displaying brief

description of video in box 236 to user – figure 16 and par. 0105). However, Boyer

does not specifically disclose the semantic event describing a portion of the video.

Lawler discloses the semantic event describing a portion of the video (title or

information describing an episode of a video program – col. 7, lines 6-44; col. 8, lines

20-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Boyer to use the teaching as taught by Lawler in order to allow user to easily locate desired portion of video.

Regarding claim 2, Boyer teaches the information is a textual summary of events (titles of events in program guide or textual summary of event in information box 236, figure 16).

Regarding claim 3, Boyer teaches the information is included in a worldwide web site (program guide 218 is a web page provided from web server 86 – figure 3).

Regarding claim 4, Boyer teaches the information is included in an electronic program guide (figure 16).

Regarding claim 5, Boyer teaches the domain is identified from an electronic program guide (Time page 218 in figure 16 is identified from program guide option in figure 15 – par. 0102- par. 0105).

Regarding claim 6, Boyer teaches selection of datum by a user of the summary (e.g. selection PRIMAL FEAR by a user of program guide – par. 0105, figure 16).

Regarding claim 7, Boyer teaches a method of abstracting video comprising the steps of:

locating an index of the video from a source external to the video (locating video information such as title, running time, channel, etc. of the video from data server 82, figure 3 and par. 0065);

identifying a domain of the video for creating a video abstraction (select program guide option and By time page option for creating a video program guide By Time – figures 15-16 and par. 0089);

using the domain together with the index to identify the video for inclusion in the video abstraction (e.g. using program guide with program information (title, running time, channel, etc. to identify the video (e.g. PRIMAL FEAR) for inclusion in video abstraction – figure 16 and par. 0105);

extracting the identified program information of the video to form the video abstraction (e.g. extracting program information of PRIMAL FEAR and display on page 218 – figure 16 and par. 0105); and displaying the video abstraction to a user (displaying program information to user – figure 16). However, Boyer does not specifically disclose portions of video.

Lawler disclose portions of video (episodes of video – col. 7, lines 6-44; col. 8, lines 20-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Boyer to use the teaching as taught by Lawler in order to allow user to easily locate desired portion of video.

Regarding claim 8, Boyer teaches the index is included in a worldwide web site (page

218 is web page provided by web server 86 – figure 3).

Regarding claim 9, Boyer teaches the index is included in an electronic program guide

(program title, running time, channel, etc. is included in page 218 – figure 16).

Regarding claim 10, Boyer teaches the step of identification of the domain by a user of

the abstraction (user selects program guide option, and By Time option- figures 15-16).

Regarding claim 11, Boyer discloses a method of creating a semantic summary of a

video comprising the steps of:

identifying a domain of video (identifying program guide (e.g., by time) that contains the

video, e.g., Primal Fear – figure 16);

using the domain to locate a textual summary of the video (using program guide, e.g. by

time, to locate a textual information such as title, brief description of Primal Pear- figure

16, par. 0105);

locating content in the video corresponding to the datum (locating content in selected

program corresponding to the selected title – par. 0105);

extracting the content related to the semantic event from the video corresponding to the

datum for inclusion in a semantic summary (extracting the content related to the event

(e.g. a hot shot) from the selected program corresponding to the datum for inclusion in

program guide box 236 including at least a portion, such as title, actor, director, etc. of

the selected program – figure 16 and par. 0105). However, Boyer does not specifically

disclose semantic summary including at least one portion of the video.

Lawler disclose semantic summary including at least one portion of video (summary

including at least one episode of video – col. 7, lines 6-44; col. 8, lines 20-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Boyer to use the teaching as taught by Lawler in order to

allow user to easily locate desired portion of video.

Regarding claim 12, Boyer teaches a method of abstracting video comprising the steps

of:

locating an index of the video in at least on of a worldwide web site and a program

guide (locating video information such as title, running time, channel, etc. of a video

from web server 86 and a program guide – figures 3, 16 and par. 0089);

identification of a domain of the video for creating a video abstraction by a user (user

select program guide option and By Time option for creating a video program guide By

Time – figures 15-16 and par. 0089);

using the domain together with the index to identify video information of the video for

inclusion in the video abstraction (e.g. using program guide with program information

(title, running time, channel, etc. to identify information of the video (e.g. PRIMAL FEAR)

for inclusion in video abstraction – figure 16 and par. 0105);

extracting the identified video information of the video from the video to form the video

abstraction (e.g. extracting program information of PRIMAL FEAR and display on page

218 – figure 16 and par. 0105). However, Boyer does not specifically disclose portions

of video.

Lawler disclose portions of video (episodes of video – col. 7, lines 6-44; col. 8, lines 20-

67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to modify Boyer to use the teaching as taught by Lawler in

order to allow user to easily locate desired portion of video.

Conclusion

5.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Dodson et al. (US 6,184,877) teaches system and method for interactively accessing

program information on a television.

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Son P Huynh whose telephone number is 703-305-

1889. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:30.

7.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Christopher C Grant can be reached on 703-305-4755. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-

872-9306.

8.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Son P. Huynh
December 23, 2004

CHRIS GRANT
PRIMARY EXAMINER